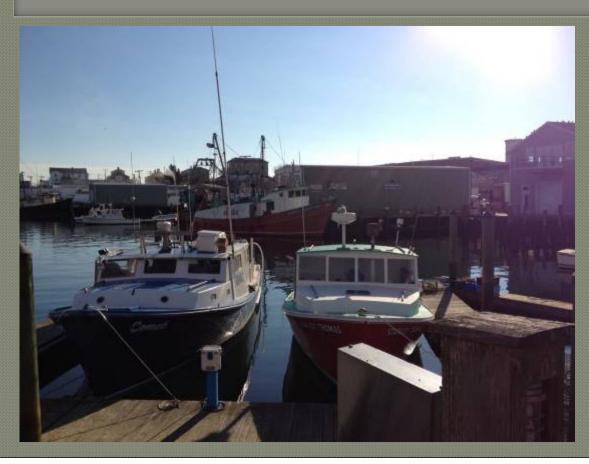
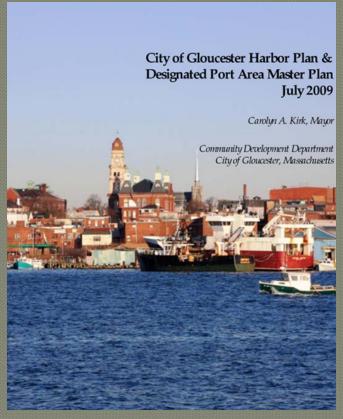
State Role in Designated Port Areas and Municipal Harbor Planning





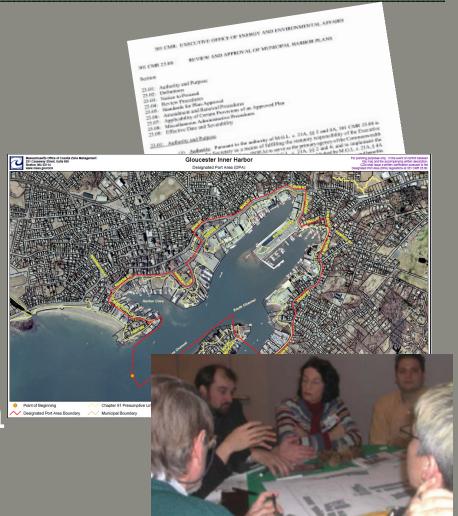
Coastal Zone Management (CZM)

Part of EEA Balance use and resource protection Foster partnerships Promote sound coastal management



CZM's Role in Harbor Planning

General technical assistance MHP regulatory quidance **Review MHP** submittals (on behalf of EEA Secretary) Assistance through RC



Department Of Environmental Protection (DEP)

Ch. 91 Implementation Protection and promotion of public use of tidelands MHP regulatory guidance Ch. 91 permit authority

310 CMR: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

10 CMR 9.00: WATERWAYS

Section

- 9.01: Authority and Purpose
- 9.02: Denintions
- 9.03: Scope of Jurisdictio
- 9.04: Geographic Areas Subject to Jurisdict
- 9.05: Activities Subject to Jurisdiction
- 9.00. Requests for Determination of Applicating
- 9.08: Enforcement
- 9.09: Effective Date and Severability
- 9.10: Simplified Procedures for Small Structures Accessory to Residence
- 9.11: Application Requirem



Public Trust Doctrine

2,000 year old principle Public has fundamental rights to air, sea, shore State as trustee of the public's rights has responsibility to protect these interests



Chapter 91

Primary tool to implement protection of public use of tidelands Coastal and inland waterways Any activity that takes place within jurisdiction requires authorization



Chapter 91

Where is Chapter 91 Jurisdiction?

- Flowed Tidelands
 - Any project in, on, over, or under tidal waters seaward of mean high water (MHW)
 - Extends 3 miles seaward (state jurisdiction)
- Filled Tidelands (lands that were formerly flowed tidelands)
 - In a DPA, all filled tidelands (to Historic High Water (HHW)
 - Outside a DPA, to first public way or 250 from MHW (whichever more landward)



Designated Port Area (DPA)

- There are 11 DPAs in Massachusetts
- Gloucester, Beverly, Lynn, Salem
- Mystic River, Chelsea Creek, East Boston, South Boston, Weymouth Fore River
- New Bedford-Fairhaven, Fall River
- Based on physical and operational features needed to support water dependent industry



3 Key DPA Attributes

Waterway and associated waterfront developed to accommodate commercial navigation or other utilization of the water;
Landside space with physical and use character that supports siting of industrial facilities/operations
Appropriate land-based transportation routes and utilities for industrial use



State DPA Policy

- DPA Policy: protect limited developed shoreline resources for industrial uses that cannot be sited elsewhere
- Basis:
 - Industrial uses need appropriate physical attributes
 - Coastal areas with these essential developed attributes are limited
 - Unlikely that new developed shoreline can be created
 - Once converted from industrial character, not likely to revert back
 - Non-industrial uses can be sited in other locations

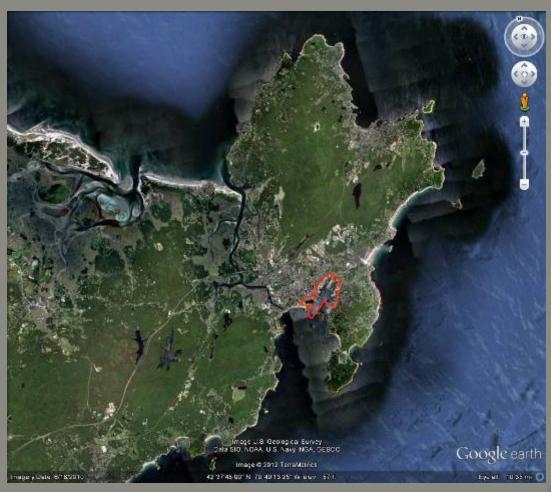
Massachusetts DPAs

Approximately 1.7% of Massachusetts coastline is DPA Remainder of coast does not have the essential physical attributes to support WDI uses



Gloucester Harbor DPA

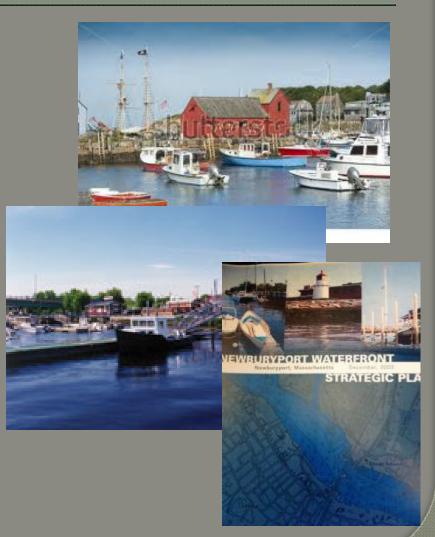
Approximately 3.7% of Gloucester coastline is DPA Remainder of coast does not have the essential physical attributes to support WDI uses



Harbor Planning

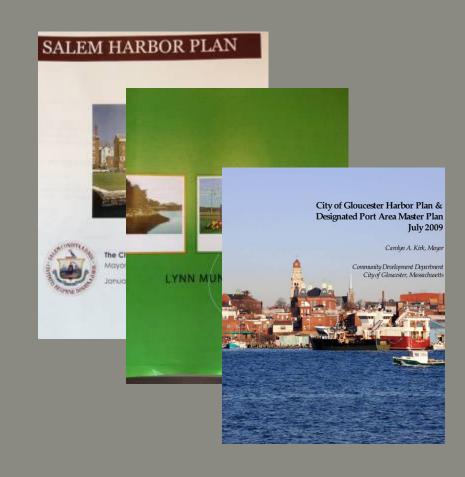
State does not require harbor plans
Harbor Plans guide the growth and development of harbors
Community can do harbor planning with no state involvement

- Community develops vision for harbor
- Identifies key issues
- Develops goals and objectives for harbor and action items to address these
- Action items are implemented locally
- Actions/projects on the waterfront must comply with local zoning and existing state regulations



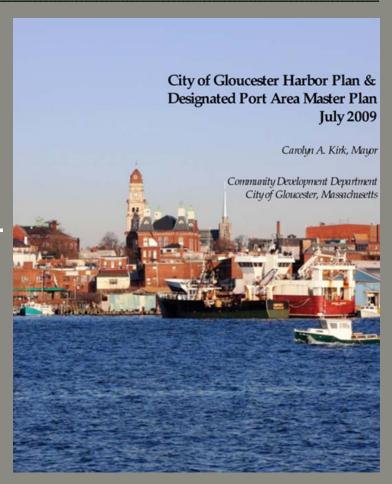
Municipal Harbor Plan (MHP)

- Voluntary
 Community can modify
 - some Ch. 91 rules to fit
 - goals for the harbor
- Changes must be
- consistent with state
- tidelands policy
- MHP reviewed and
- approved by Secretary
- of EEA
- Approved MHP guides
 DEP Chapter 91
 licensing decisions



DPA Master Plan

- Part of the MHP
- Community specifies allowable Supporting DPA uses
- Can request flexibility
 - Must preserve/enhance
 - capacity of the DPA to accommodate WDI
 - uses



Uses Allowed in DPA

Water Dependent Industrial (WDI)

Accessory to WDI

Supporting DPA Uses

Temporary Uses



Water Dependent Industrial (WDI)

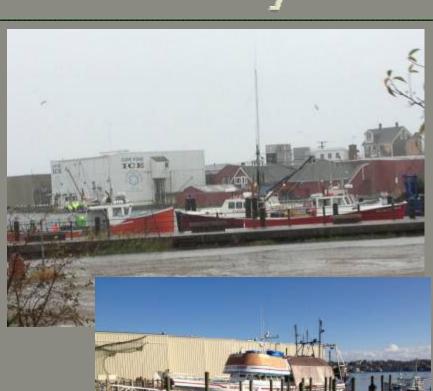
Industrial in nature and water dependent Examples:

- Marine terminals/facilities for waterborne commerce
- Passenger vessel facilities
- Manufacturing facilities relying on goods arriving via water
- Commercial fishing/processing facilities
- Facilities for construction/maintenance of vessels or other marine structures (boatyard, storage, dry docks, etc)
- Hydroelectric power facilities
- Industrial facilities dependent on withdrawal or discharge of large volumes of water



Accessory Uses

- Uses associated with WDI uses
- Cannot exist on their own
- Examples:
 - Roadways
 - Parking
 - Administration offices



Supporting DPA Uses

- Commercial or industrial uses
- Provide direct economic or operational support to WDI use
- Differ from accessory
 use—can exist without WDI
 use
- Certain uses prohibited by regulation (hotel/motel, rec boating, office buildings, etc.





Temporary Uses

- Allowed for maximum of 10 years
 Intended to fill vacant spaces/facilities
- Examples:
 - Parking
 - Warehousing
 - Trucking



DPA Boundary Review

- CZM responsible for DPA boundary review
 Can be requested
 - City or town

by:

- Port authority/Regional planning agency
- DPA Property owner
- Ten citizens
- 3 Key DPA Attributes



